THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9507. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1782.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

The LAST NIGHT but ONE of Performing this Season.

To-Morrow Evening, Auguft 6. will be preſented, (not acted here theſe ſeveral years) the OPERA of

ARTAXERXES KING OF PERSIA.

Tranſlated from the Italian of the celebrated METASTASIO.

Arbaces, Mr LEONI,
(Being the laſt time of his performing here this ſeaſon.)
Artabanes, Mr Hallion; Rimenes, Mr Kelly,
And Artaxerxes, Mr DAVIES,
Semira, Mrs MILLS;
And Mandane, Mrs HENDERSON.

End of the Opera, a New Dance, called,

FRISK AND FUN,

BY MR ALDRIDGE AND MISS CAPON.

To which will be added, A PANTOMIME ENTERTAINMENT, called,

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

Friday, (in the character of Harlequin) Mr BANKS;
Pantaloon, Mr Hamilton; Clown, Mr Sparks; French Lover, Mr J. Bland; Pierrot, Mr Simpſon.
Pantaloon's Wife, Mrs CHARTERIS—And Columbine, Mrs MILLS.
Maſter of the Ship, Mr WOODS;——Mate Mr JOHNSON;
Principal Sailor, Mr KELLY.
Witch, Mr SUTHERLAND;
Cook, Mr Bland, junior; Invalid, Mr Charteris;
And Robinſon Cruſoe, Mr HALLION.

With the Original SAVAGE DANCE.

WHITE WOOD DEALS.

A CARGO from Dram, in Norway, to be ſold in ſmall parcels. Apply to to the Daniſh Conſul at Leith.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE NAVY.

CAPTAIN JAMES FERGUSSON being appointed to the command of the EGMONT of 74 guns, now at Plymouth, has directed this notice to be given to his countrymen, that he wants and ſhes their aſſiſtance to man ſaid ſhip, where they may depend upon the beſt uſage, and every encouragement in his power to which merit is entitled.

Beſide wages, victuals, and prize-money, they will receive his Majeſty's bounty, as follows: Every able ſeaman 5 l. every ordinary ſeaman, 2l. 10s. and each landman 1 l. 10 s. Sterling, which will be paid them muſtered on board the EGMONT.

One tender is ready at Leith to carry them to the Nore, and from thence to Plymouth; and another tender is ready at Greenock, which will carry them directly on board the ſhip at Plymouth: and all who incline to ſerve under Captain Fergusſon, will pleaſe appear and enter with the Hon. Captain Napier at Edinburgh, or Capt. Drummond at Greenock, regulating officers at theſe two places, who will pay them a penny per mile for travelling charges, from their ordinary place of reſidence: and all who have ſerved with Captain Fergusſon during the preſent war, either in the BRUNE or VENUS frigates, or in the INTREPID and TERRIBLE, line of battle ſhips, will be particularly acceptable on board the EGMONT.

By order of CAPTAIN FERGUSSON,
July 1782. JAMES BOWIE, M. M. of the Egmont.

Volunteers for the EGMONT, from Edinburgh, Leith, Newhaven, and the other liberties of the City, will alſo receive the Bounty given by the Magiſtrates, viz. Two Guineas to every able Seaman, and One Guinea to every Landman.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JULY 23.

Mr METGE begged leave to trouble the Houſe with a few words, by way of explaining what he had ſaid yeſterday in the Committee of Courts of juſtice; aſſured the Houſe he had the higheſt reſpect for the learned Judge whoſe conduct was in queſtion; that he was aſſured if he erred it was not intentionally; that he was far from charging any gentleman with having ſaid, that his honourable friend had brought forward a trifling matter to trouble the Houſe, and that he was ſorry to hear ſuch a report had gone abroad, which was the occaſion of his again mentioning the matter.

Mr *Yelverton* begged leave to aſſure the Houſe he did not ſay it was a trifling matter; on the contrary, he was of opinion his honourable friend (Mr Crofton) deſerved the higheſt praiſe for bringing it before the Committee; that he was convinced his ſole motive for ſo doing was in vindication of the rights of the people, and that he had fully and ſatisfactorily made good his allegations.

Mr *Grattan* reported from the Committee appointed to prepare an addreſs to his Grace the Duke of Portland, to which addreſs, when read, Mr *Flood* propoſed the following amendment:

Whilſt we pay every acknowledgment to your Grace for that part you have taken, we fear that the act for explaining the law of Poyning has been ſo conducted, as to leave it doubtful whether by contravening the proviſions of the law of Poyning, it is not incapable of becoming a law of the land; and whether it is not, *ipſo facto*, null and void. And alſo, if it hath not implicitly confirmed all the pernicious principles of the ancient conſtruction of that ſtatute, without removing its effects, as it hath no proviſion to take away from the Privy Council the power of originating bills, nor to reſtore to Parliament their right of originating bills? That contrary to the expreſs tenor of the addreſs of the 16th of April laſt, it hath left the Britiſh Privy Council the power of ſtopping bills; that it hath removed from the Crown the power of doing that which, by the law of Poyning's itſelf, only could have done, namely, of giving the Royal diſſent, as he ſays the Royal aſſent, in the only method known to the conſtitution, openly and in full Parliament, and thereby hath deſerted the firſt principle of the addreſs, to wit, a ſimilar conſtitution with England, a ſimilar fate; and that by a confuſement of old and new laws, it is a doubt, whether, in juſt, legal conſtruction, any clear and unequivocal method be remaining for carrying on the work of legiſlation by the Parliament of this kingdom; that with reſpect to the repeal of the 6th of George I. this Houſe, in hope to quiet the people, without having read or ſeen the act of repeal, has declared that the Britiſh Parliament "have fully, finally, and irrevocably acknowledged our ſole and excluſive right to make laws for Ireland in all caſes, as well externally as internally;" yet we have much ground to doubt, that this hath not been ſufficiently done; and we believe that the people of Ireland are growing more and more of that opinion."

The queſtion was put on this amendment, which was rejected. The queſtion was then put on the paragraph, which paſſed, with ſome oppoſition.

The Hon. Mr *Brown* ſaid, he could wiſh to ſee the cuſtom of addreſſing every Lord Lieutenant, at the cloſe of a ſeſſion of Parliament, eſtabliſhed. In England it was not the cuſtom to addreſs the King at the cloſe of a ſeſſion, on the contrary, the King makes a ſpeech to both Houſes, which may not improperly be called an addreſs to them. The reaſon why the practice has not been ſimilar in Ireland is, that the power of propoſing laws lay formerly with the Crown, and the Crown deputy was therefore thanked for every new law; but if our conſtitution be reſtored, as gentlemen pretend it is, we ought to act as the Engliſh Parliament does; for it is not only a humiliating, but a falſe principle, and highly diſgraceful to Parliament, to ſee them colleging a number of phraſes, enumerating all the acts of ſeſſion, and beſtowing the moſt profuſed declarations of thanks upon the Lieutenant, who perhaps had no more claim to merit from thoſe than the poſt-boy who brought them over. As to the acts of the preſent ſeſſion, they were acquired by the virtue of the people and of Parliament. Our former Chief Governor Lord Carliſle, and his Secretary Mr Eden, were the advocates of Ireland; had they remained, they would have rejoiced in granting our rights; and when they were removed, they continued the advocates of our conſtitution. It is therefore no compliment to his Grace of Portland to attribute to him the acts of his predeceſſor; it would be treating him with more reſpect to ſuppoſe him a man of ſenſe, and conſcious that he has no ſhare in them.

The actions, not the words of any Government, are the marks, ſaid he, by which I form a judgment of them. A nobleman and his ſecretary, without ever having before been in Ireland, ſuddenly take up the utmoſt good will towards us—become the moſt decided champions for our rights—reſolve to promote our proſperity to the utmoſt—reſolve to root corruption from the land, and immediately ſet out poſt for London, to put theſe virtuous reſolves into execution. Now let us look at what they have done: Are our rights, by any Engliſh act, fully, finally, and irrevocably acknowledged?—No; the people do not think they are; and though every method has been taken to perſuade them to be ſatisfied with what has been done, every method has failed; the moſt ſanguine have only declared, that they accept the Britiſh act repealing the 6th of Geo. I. as a final renunciation, and on that ſuppoſition are content. But the plain meaning of that declaration is, that if the repeal be not a renunciation, then they are not content. Now, the moſt learned body in the nation has appointed a Committee for four months to examine this queſtion, and enquire if there be any grounds for them to be ſatisfied, and they have rejected the great efforts of men in whom they formerly had a confidence, and who would now perſuade them that the repeal of the 6th of Geo. I. is a renunciation of the uſurped power of the Britiſh legiſlature. It will then appear, that the preſent Miniſtry have left undone what they ought to have done, becauſe they profeſſed no intention of doing it—they have leſſened the effect of our exertions to reſtore the conſtitution; and now in the moment of danger, they draw away from us almoſt the laſt man, though in time of peace they indulged us in paying for near 15,000 troops. Whenever we want them, we have them not—but we are ſure to be burdened with them when we want them not.

As to the manner in which this Miniſtry have treated a number of worthy gentlemen, I ſhall not expatiate on it, becauſe it was done for the purpoſe of making extenſive connections to leſſen the influence of the Crown; but there is one gentleman (Mr Coppinger) whoſe treatment has been as cruel as it has been unmerited—and I think Miniſtry inexcuſable if he is not provided for.

Mr *Walſh*. I conſider an addreſs to a Lord Lieutenant as almoſt a matter of courſe. Did I mean to give any oppoſition, it ſhould now ceaſe, as I hold it unmanly to embarraſs an expiring Adminiſtration. I would with, therefore, to have this addreſs paſs unanimouſly, and I think by making ſome alterations, and leaving out ſome untrue aſſertions, it will; of this kind is that declaration, that England has fully, finally, and irrevocably renounced her uſurped power of making laws for this country. The modification of the law of Poyning, if it paſſes in its preſent crude ſtate, is pregnant with utter ruin to Ireland.

I am willing to give every merit that is due to the Duke of Portland, but I will not deck him in the honours that belong to Lord Carliſle. If we derive any good from the repeal of 6th Geo. I. our thanks are due to Lord Carliſle, for he recommended it to the Adminiſtration of that day; and, had he continued in office, it would have been done, but not in the ſhabby manner that it has; it would have been a manly, unequivocal renunciation. So that if the Duke of Portland has any merit, it is, that he finiſhed incompletely the plans of his predeceſſor. Lord Carliſle has alſo the merit of the Judges bill, and the reſtoration of the final judicature to the Peers is certainly due to him.

I give much praiſe to the Duke of Portland for the Mutiny bill, and would even praiſe him for the modification of Poyning's law, if that modification was a ſalutary correction of the conſtitution; but as it is, I cannot give him, or the King's Attorney-General, any credit for it; it is ruinous and deſtructive to the kingdom; it is pregnant with the moſt confuſed implication; it will either totally ſubvert the conſtitution, or leave it an utter chaos.

The Speaker having put the queſtion of the addreſs, it was carried *nem. con*

Sir *Lucius O'Brien* moved an addreſs of thanks to the Speaker, which was ſeconded by Mr *Grattan*.

Carried *nem. con.*

Mr *Alex. Montgomery* wiſhed to know where the troops were to ſerve. The Secretary anſwered, that Britain was to be the beſt judge of that matter.

The order of the day for going into Mr Buſhe's motion for camp-equipage for 15,000 men. The motion being made, it was ſeconded by Mr *Fitzgibbon*.

Mr Secretary *Fitzpatrick* aſſerted, that there was camp-equipage for 10,600 men already provided, ſo that any more would be a uſeleſs expence.

Mr *Buſhe* urged the neceſſity of the motion, as the enemy's fleet was riding on our coaſt, and Volunteers were not uſed to the hardſhip of veterans.

Sir *Lucius O'Brien* ſaid, the expence would be enormous, and it was too late in the ſeſſion to enter on the buſineſs.

Sir *Boyle Roche* ſpoke to the neceſſity of camp-equipage, and all neceſſary utenſils. He ſaid he had been in Munſter, and found the people there averſe to the recruiting ſervice, occaſioned, as he thought, by the ſowers of ſedition in and out of that Houſe.

Called to order by Mr *Walſh*, who ſaid no perſon ſhould dare allude to him.

Sir *Boyle*, Mr *Flood*, and Mr *Walſh* aroſe together, and called to order. The friendly offices of the Right Hon. the Principal Secretary of State (Mr Hutchinſon) interfered, who propoſed a vote of credit to Government, to be applied, in caſe of neceſſity, to both the army and Volunteers.

After ſome altercation, Mr *Buſhe* withdrew his motion.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

The Houſe adjourned till to-morrow; and the Speaker, with the Houſe, went up with the addreſs of thanks to the Lord Lieutenant, for his juſt, wiſe, and conſtitutional adminiſtration.

Saturday ſe'ennight, his Grace the D. of Portland went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal aſſent to the ſeveral bills, after which he made the following ſpeech from the throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE great and conſtitutional advantages you have ſecured to your country, and the wiſe and magnanimous conduct of Great Britain in contributing to the ſucceſs of your ſteady and temperate exertions, call for my congratulations, on the cloſe of a ſeſſion, which muſt ever reflect the higheſt honour on the national character of both kingdoms.

It muſt be a moſt pleaſing conſideration to you, to recollect, that, in the advances you made towards the ſettlement of your conſtitution, no acts of violence or impatience have marked their progreſs. A religious adherence to the laws confined your endeavours within the ſtricteſt bounds of loyalty and good order; your claims were directed by the ſame ſpirit that gave riſe and ſtability to the liberties of Great Britain, and could not fail of ſucceſs, as ſoon as the councils of that kingdom were influenced by the avowed friends of the conſtitution.

Such a ſpirit of conſtitutional liberty communicating itſelf from one kingdom to the other, muſt naturally produce that reciprocal confidence and mutual affection, of which we already begin to feel the moſt ſalutary effects. A grateful zeal and generous ardour have united this whole kingdom in the moſt cordial and vigorous exertions, which promiſe effectually to fruſtrate the deſigns of our common enemy, and to re-eſtabliſh and ſecure the glory of the whole empire.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

When I conſider the very active and liberal part you have taken in contributing to theſe great and glorious events, I muſt as diſtinctly expreſs to you his Majeſty's ſenſe of the laſt effuſion of your generoſity for the defence of the empire, as I muſt return you his gracious thanks for the ſupplies which you ſo cheerfully voted at the beginning of this ſeſſion. His Majeſty's royal example not only ſecures to you a moſt juſt and œconomical application of the aids you have granted him, but affords you a moſt ſolemn pledge of attentive inveſtigation into every means which the circumſtances of this country will afford, to alleviate the burdens of his loyal and grateful people. To co-operate with you in carrying into effect this moſt benevolent diſpoſition of his Majeſty, will afford me the higheſt gratification; and manifeſt to you the ſentiments I ſhall ever entertain, in return for the confidence you have repoſed in the ſincerity of my profeſſions for your welfare.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In contemplating the ſervices which your unremitting aſſiduity has rendered to the Public, I muſt indulge myſelf in the ſatisfaction of ſpecifying ſome very important acts, which will moſt materially ſtrengthen the great conſtitutional reform you have completed, and which will for ever diſtinguiſh the period of this memorable ſeſſion. You have provided for the impartial and unbiaſſed adminiſtration of juſtice by the act for ſecuring the independency of the judges. You have adopted one of the moſt effectual ſecurities of Britiſh freedom, by limiting the mutiny act in point of duration; you have ſecured that moſt valuable of all human bleſſings, the perſonal liberty of the ſubject, by paſſing the Habeas Corpus act; you have cheriſhed and enlarged the wiſe principles of toleration, and made conſiderable advances in aboliſhing thoſe diſtinctions, which have too long impeded the progreſs of induſtry, and divided the nation. The diligence and ardour with which you have perſevered in the accompliſhment of theſe great objects, muſt ever bear the moſt honourable teſtimony to your zeal and induſtry in the ſervice of your country, and manifeſt your knowledge in its true intereſts.

Many and great national objects muſt preſent themſelves to your conſideration during the receſs from Parliamentary buſineſs; but what I would moſt earneſtly preſs upon you, as that on which your domeſtic peace and happineſs, and the proſperity of the empire at this moment moſt immediately depend, is to cultivate and diffuſe thoſe ſentiments of affection and confidence which are now happily reſtored between the two kingdoms. Convince the people in your ſeveral diſtricts, as you are yourſelves convinced, that every cauſe of paſt jealouſies and diſcontents is finally removed; that both countries have pledged their good faith to each other, and that their beſt ſecurity will be an inviolable adherence to that compact; that the implicit reliance which Great Britain has repoſed on the honour, generoſity, and candour of Ireland, engages your national character to a return of ſentiments equally liberal and enlarged: convince them, that the two kingdoms are now one, indiſſolubly connected in unity of conſtitution, and unity of intereſts; that the danger and ſecurity, the proſperity and calamity of the one muſt equally affect the other; that they ſtand and fall together.

After which the Lord Chancellor, by his Grace's command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's pleaſure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday the 24th day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the 24th day of September next.

The following is the bill of retrenchment preſented by the Earl of Aldborough, in the Houſe of Peers of Ireland, the 25th ult. and poſtponed by the late prorogation till next ſeſſion:

A Bill for the retrenchment of the National Expences, and for the reduction of uſeleſs Offices and Boards, ſinecure Places, Penſions, and additional Salaries.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS this kingdom, from a ſtate of affluence in times of war, when its revenues were but ſmall, in compariſon to what they now are, is become greatly in debt, moſt of which debt was incurred during the time of profound peace, when its revenues were conſiderably encreaſed, owing to a wanton profuſion of the public money, by the erections of uſeleſs places, unneceſſary boards, improvident grants, penſions, King's letters, additional ſalaries, and officers, ſinecure governments, and bad management in collecting of the national revenues, which evils demand a ſpeedy and effectual redreſs.

1ſt clauſe. Be it enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that from and after the day of next, the ſalary and perquiſites of every employment grantable by the Crown, whole office is executed by a deputy, ſhall be paid (deducting what ſuch deputy *bona fide* receives) into his Majeſty's treaſury, and applied in diſcharge of the national debt, and for the ſervice of the public.

2d. Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the day of next, the Barrack and Impoſt Boards, the Stamp-Office, and all additional offices and boards, with the ſalaries, charges, and expences incidental thereto, which had not exiſtence in the year 1760, be diſcontinued.

3d. Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the day of next, the penſion liſt be reduced to, and ſhall never exceed the ſum of 20,000 l. *per annum*, and that none but the blood royal, and perſons of approved merit worn out in the ſervice of their country, or who ſucceed to high titles and honours, without eſtates or ſuitable means to ſupport them, ſhall hereafter be put upon that liſt; and that the King's letters ſhall not exceed the annual ſum of 10,000 l. and that only upon the adreſſes, and ſanctified by Parliament; and that the concordatum money be limited to 1000 l. *per annum*; and all civil and military contingencies and charges, under the head of incidents, ſhall not exceed together the annual ſum of 6000 l.

4th. Be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That for the collection of the public revenue, or other national funds, no more than 5 *per cent.* be allowed on all ſums actually paid into the Treaſury; and that ſuch offices, whoſe emoluments ariſe from fees, polls, poundage, or perquiſites, ſhall not exceed the annual ſum of 200 l. all ſurpluſſes to be applied to the public ſervice.

5th. Be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That all governors and conſtables of diſmantled, uſeleſs caſtles or forts, where garriſon duty is not regularly performed, and which are not in a proper ſtate of defence, and reſided on, be diſcontinued.

6th, Be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That in order to reduce the expences of the army, and the half-pay liſt, and to create a fund for a naval and marine force, the military eſtabliſhment ſhall, in time of peace, conſiſt of 5000 effective men, and in time of war be augmented to 10,000; and that ſuch poſts as become vacant by death or reſignation, ſhall be filled up by officers on half-pay; and that no charges be allowed for non-effective or paper-men, and that the expences of the ſtaff be limited to 5000 l. *per annum*, and the expences of the ordnance to 8000 l. *per annum*, the proviſions of this clauſe to take place from the day of next.

7th. Be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſalaries and emoluments of office of perſons who go or reſide out of this kingdom, be (during their abſence) ſtopped and applied to the uſe of the public, and that this act be made perpetual.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 29.

Wheat, 38 s. a 55 s.	Boiling ditto, 28 s.
Fine ditto.	Tick Beans, 19 s. a 22 s.
Rye, 18 s. a 22 s.	Small ditto, 23 a 25 s.
Oats, 13 s. a 18 s.	Tares, 20 s. a 26 s.
Barley, 16 a 19 s.	Fine Flour, 42 s.
Malt, 26 s. a 29 s. 6 d.	Second Sort, 40 s.
Grey Peaſe, 18 s. a 21 s.	Rape Seed, — per laſt.
White ditto, 24a 26 s.	

From the London Papers, August 1.

LONDON.

We have the satisfaction of informing the public from unoubted authority, that a letter is in town from a member of Congress, bringing the agreeable intelligence that Capt. Asgill, who it was feared was doomed to suffer death, by way of retaliation, was, by the immediate interference of that venerable body, to be proceeded no farther against. We communicate this event with additional pleasure, as we hope, that if this abominable war is to continue, and the known sentiments of the present minister give the strongest reasons for such an apprehension, it will operate as the prelude to the general adoption of those principles of humanity, which polished nations have introduced to lessen the hardships, and abate the horrors too often attendant upon hostilities between nations. *Eng. Chron.*

Yesterday an express arrived at the Admiralty from the Downs, with advice of the arrival of the Russel of 74 guns, and the Intrepid of 64, with the William and Charlotte, Linsay; the Kingston, Aitkin; the Betsey, Rogers; and upwards of 30 sail more of the Jamaica fleet.

When the Lion cutter sailed from Port Royal, Jamaica, the following ships were lying there:

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*
Ville de Paris	104	Warrior	74
Barfleur	90	Alcide	74
Namur	90	Arrogant	74
Duke	90	Marlborough	74
Formidable	90	Ramillies	74
Prince George	90	Invincible	74
Alfred	74	Shrewsbury	74
Montague	74	Glorieux	74
Valiant	74	Hector	74
Monarch	74	Ardent	64
Centaur	74	Caton	64
Magnificent	74	Jason	64
Bedford	74	Yarmouth	64
Ajax	74	Belliqueux	64
Canada	74	Prince William	64
Resolution	74	Repulse	64
Hercules	74	St Alban's	64
Fame	74	Agamemnon	64
Torbay	74	America	64
Princessa	70	Anson	64
Conqueror	74	Nonsuch	64

The following were cruizing under Real Admiral Rowley, in the Windward Passage:

The London of	90 guns
Royal Oak	74
Prothee	64

Yesterday the following ships from Jamaica arrived at Deal, and immediately sailed for the River, viz.

Peggy, Arnot; Dalling, Kaye; Daniel, Johnson; Four Sisters, Surnam; Phillipina, Bolton; Maries, Hoar; Adventure, Muir; Susanna, Stuart; Salisbury, Rusden; William and Charlotte, Lindsey; Rodney, Blackburne; Ann, Russell; Kingston, Aitkins; John, Davies; ———, Convoy; Jupiter, Barnewall; Mary, Throgmorton; and about eighteen others, names not known.

There are some of the West-Indiamen so deeply laden that they must wait the high tides, which fall out next week, in order to come over the Flats from Morgate.

A private letter from Portsmouth mentions, that the Comte de Grasse landed there on Tuesday evening from the Sandwich man of war, amidst the acclamations of several hundred spectators. He is lodged at the Commissioner's House till an order arrives for bringing him to town. The Count will not be confined in the tower, as has been reported, but will have his parole. He is somewhat taller than Lord Rodney, but so like him in person, that if dress in the same uniform, they might easily be mistaken for each other.

By a letter from an officer on board the Sandwich man of war, we learn, that on the 26th ult. off Scilly, they fell in with seven line of battle ships and three frigates, which were going to reinforce Lord Howe: They accompanied Sir Peter Parker with the trade as far as the Lizard, and then proceeded in quest of the Channel fleet. A vessel, which had separated from the convoy on the passage, joined the fleet in the Channel, and gave information that on the 24th he spoke with Admiral Lord Howe's squadron, in lat. 50—40, about 60 leagues to the westward of Cape Clear, and a frigate off Scilly came into the fleet, and informed Sir Peter Parker that she had seen the combined fleets the preceding day.

It appears clear, from the conduct of the French fleet, that they were sent out to protect their own homeward-bound West India fleet, consisting of about 260 ships, and not to intercept ours, as immediately upon their convoy's arriving safe, they returned into port.

It is said, that as the Jamaica fleet is safe arrived, Lord Howe will proceed to the relief of Gibraltar. The crews of the three ships of the line that are come home with Sir Peter Parker are to be immediately turned over to the ships that have been some time out of dock, and in want of hands.

The Jamaica fleet had a very narrow escape from being captured near Scilly; the combined fleets were within eight leagues of them, but they were so wrapped up in a thick fog, that they passed them undiscovered: a frigate informed Admiral Parker of his danger, who pushed for the channel, where he happily arrived with his whole fleet, one vessel only being missing, which was burnt on her passage.

The Unicorn frigate of 20 guns, is arrived at Portsmouth from Jamaica; but as she sailed before the sloop of war arrived a few days since, she brings nothing new from that quarter.

It was this day reported on 'Change that the combined fleets are now in Brest, victualling and watering for the remainder of their cruise.

Lord Howe is expected to return in three or four days, preparations being made for that purpose. He is to sail again, for the relief of Gibraltar, in about a fortnight, by which time the second Jamaica fleet, as well as that from the Leeward islands, will be on our coasts, and after giving them the necessary protection, his object will be to fight the enemy, and succour that important fortress; which, as he will then have 37 sail of the line, there can be no doubt of his effecting.

The Eagle, Larcefield, from Montserrat, is arrived at Dover after a passage of 44 days. She brings word, that the fleet was to sail from Antigua on the 17th of June, two days after the Eagle left the islands; that the dispute at St Christopher's, about a privateer having cut out two American vessels there, was in a fair way of being amicably settled; and it was reported at Montserrat, that the Governor had consented that the English ships should sail for Antigua to join the convoy, as all the other vessels had done from the other islands, agreeable to articles of capitulation. The French in general behave exceeding well to the English planters, though they were terribly chagrined at the defeat of Count De Grasse, and expressed some displeasure at the imprudent zeal of two or three people who held a public rejoicing on the occasion, which gave such offence to the Governors, and obliged them to take notice of their conduct. These letters add, that the French had been indefatigable in fortifying St Christopher's and Montserrat, the former of which was deemed impregnable; but that Nevis was in so defenceless a state, that it must be at the disposal of the power which should be master at sea.

On Tuesday evening a gentleman arrived in town from Portsmouth, by whom we are informed, that Admiral Sir Peter Parker and his lady landed that morning at Portsmouth from on board the Sandwich; but that Admiral De Grasse, on account of the multitudes who flocked to see him, was put on shore at Gosport, and last night the Comte arrived at Nevot's hotel, near St James's-Square.

A Russian agent is gone down to Portsmouth, to provide provisions and other necessaries for a fleet of that nation, consisting of seven men of war, daily expected from the north.

It was yesterday morning reported, that intelligence is received, that the insurrection in South America had arisen to a height that left not the smallest prospect of the tumult being quelled by the power of the Spaniards, from whose tyrannous yoke the natives had irrevocably determined to rescue themselves.

The army now marching against the Province of La Plata, has got within 30 days march of Buenos Ayres, and sent to the Vice-Roy to quit that place before they drive him into the sea. No quarters are given to the Spaniards found in arms. Spain is not in possession of any principal mine in all South America. It was supposed the most capital port in Peru, named Callus de Lima, was then besieged; should that fall, they will be wholly driven out. The new Emperor, it is said, wishes to make the river Plata his boundary with Portugal, and open a trade with England. His principal Secretary is a Portuguese.

A Spanish ship of 600 tons, richly laden, with several chests of dollars on board, bound to Cadiz, is taken by two of his Majesty's cruizers, and carried into Kingston in Jamaica. Soon after, an attempt was made to set her on fire; but a discovery was made just time enough to prevent it.

Advice is received from Cadiz, by way of France, that two Spanish men of war, of 74 guns each, were set on fire by lightning, as they lay in the harbour of Alicant, and were burnt down to the water's edge, and ten men, endeavouring to extinguish the fire, perished.

According to letters from Bombay, a mortality among the Mahratta forces, which had been so violent as to leave their chiefs scarce forces sufficient to bring an army into the field, had very much forwarded a cessation of hostilities, a truce being now concluded for five years.

Yesterday the Court of Directors elected Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. Chairman of the East India Company, in the room of Robert Gregory, Esq; who, we are sorry to inform the public, has, from his bad state of health, been under the disagreeable necessity of quitting the East India Direction.

Mr Child, by his will, has left 6000l. a year to his widow, and 2000l. a year to Lady Westmoreland; likewise 12,000l. a-piece to each of her Ladyship's younger children, down to the twelfth, except the second, to whom he has left the residue of his fortune, which it is imagined will be nearly equal to that particularly devised.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 22.

"You seem to be just as little informed in London of the true state of our Cabinet, as if Paris and London were as distant from each other as Rome and Pekin. You entertain an idea that all the able men in this country are averse to the war in which they are at present engaged, and that nevertheless they are induced to countenance and pursue it, in mere compliment to the wishes of the Queen, whom your countrymen have thought proper to place under the influence of a rooted antipathy to the English nation, though no reason whatever exists that could inspire her with any other sentiments for England than those of love, respect, and gratitude, for the manly support her family found from the people of that country; nor indeed is it consistent with common sense that an amiable young woman, as remarkable for humanity as for beauty, should delight in war, which must wring every feeling of humanity. The truth is, that the Queen mixes as little in politics as your Queen does; and if she were to do otherwise, the King has never yet shewn himself an uxorious husband; he is master of his family, as well as King of France. The soul of the present war is the Comte de Provence, his Majesty's brother, whose confidence is engrossed by the Dukes de Choiseul and Praslin, the two famous Ministers, who continued the last war with uncommon spirit, struggling against the greatest torrent of bad fortune. The navy of Britain was the instrument of French humiliation; and these Ministers felt, and still feel, that while that navy remained superior to the united force of Bourbon, the trade and foreign possessions of France could never be secure. But indeed these two able statesmen are not the only persons who think the same; almost the whole Cabinet, nay, almost all France, think so too, except the Comptrolleur des Finances, or Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose wits for finding money to prosecute the war are almost at an end. The French did not enter into the war from motives of hatred or revenge; from motives of restlessness or ambition; the war is truly a war of *policy*. It was policy alone that induced the French to enter into it; and you may rest satisfied that they never will put an end to it, as long as they have means to carry it on, until the end of this policy is obtained. To weaken the naval power of England, and take from her the power of giving laws upon the ocean, were the great ends that France had in view. These ends once attained, she sheaths the sword, but not before; nor can any argument in the world, except such as Rodney used in the West Indies, dissuade her from her purpose. Your famous *delenda est Carthago* was never more frequently, or more determinedly applied to France, than it is now applied to England by every Frenchman; you may hear it in every coffee-house; you may read it in every Gazette. In a word, believe me, when I assure you, that this is not the Queen's war, the King's war, or the war of any one man, or set of men; it is, *bona fide*, the war of the whole nation: and, depend upon it, there are but two ways for putting an end to it—the one by the submission of the English to the law of the conqueror; the other, by a series of victories gained by the English, which may turn the tables upon France, and reduce her to the necessity of suing for peace, by rendering it impossible for her to attain the only end she had in view for undertaking the war."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug 1.

Bank Stock —	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 71¾.	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, shut.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. shut, 56½ a ⅝ ex div.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 57½.	India Bonds, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, —
Long Ann. 16 9-16ths.	Navy Bills, 11 dise.
Short Ann. 1778, 12⅜ a 9-16ths.	Lot. Tick. 15 l. 15 s.
South Sea Stock, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 57½ a ⅝ a ¾.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL,
July 30. E. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

[The London Post did not arrive this afternoon, till a quarter after four o'clock.]

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 1.

"Eight of the ships of war lately sailed from the Texel are to proceed to the East Indies, with orders to co-operate with M. Suffrein. These measures require the most serious and immediate attention of government, otherwise our possessions in the east will soon be in a very precarious situation, if not entirely lost.

"As soon as it was known that the Dutch had put to sea, and that eight of their capital ships were intended for India, it is said that positive orders were dispatched to Lord Howe to use every endeavour to intercept them, so far as might be consistent with the other objects of his cruize. As therefore it seems more than probable that the combined fleets have gone to port, we may naturally conclude that his Lordship's remaining still at sea with his whole fleet, is with a view to execute those instructions."

Alexander Scott of Sinton, Esq; died at Sinton on 29th July last. It is hoped His friends and relations will accept of this notification of his death.

On Saturday last, died here, the Honourable Charles Boyd, brother to the late Earl of Errol.

An imperfect account having appeared in our paper of Saturday last, of the trial and determination in the Court of Exchequer in the great question between the Distillers of this country, and the Excise Officers; we are desired, by a correspondent, to mention, that the jury (which was special) unanimously returned a verdict, agreeably to the opinion of the judges, for the *defendants* (the Officers of Excise) on the *first* count of the declaration; and for the *plaintiff* (the Distiller) on the *four* remaining ones, with one shilling damages; by which decision the following points are established: That the Officers of Excise have, by law, a right to take account of the strength, as well as of the quantity and quality of British spirits in the stock of a Distiller for home consumption;—to use the hydrometer for that purpose; and to enter in their stock-books the strength of such spirits, as found by the hydrometer: But that they have no right to seize spirits in a Distiller's stock, merely for being found of a stronger, or weaker quality, by the hydrometer, than appeared on their preceding survey: That they are bound, on demand, to give Distillers permits for removing British spirits, part of their stocks, signifying the quantity and kind of spirit only; and that they have no right to insert, add, or indorse on such permits, the particular strength of the spirits; or to seize spirits removing, or removed, with permit, because they are found by the hydrometer of a different strength from what is expressed in such addition, or indorsation; or because it has been cancelled and defaced by the trader.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

"My Lord, *Dublin-Castle, July 29, 1782.*

"I have my Lord Lieutenant's commands to acquaint your Lordship, that letters have been just received from Cork, giving an account of the arrival in that harbour of the New Ceres, Wm. Martin master, from Jamaica; the master reported that he sailed from Jamaica the 20th of May last, under convoy of Sir Peter Parker in the Sandwich, the Intrepid of 64 guns, the Russel 74, Lowestoffe 36, Pomona 32, and the Alert brig; that on the 17th instant, the Ceres, and about 40 merchantmen, were put under the care of the Pomona, and left the Admiral, and the remainder of the fleet, for London, pointing to the southward, with a steady breeze at E. N. E. The Ceres parted the Pomona the 25th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning.

"The master also reports, that the day Admiral Parker sailed from Jamaica, Admiral Rowley was sent in the London to relieve Admiral Hood, supposed to be cruising in the Mona passage; and there remained at Port-Royal, Lord Rodney and twenty-five sail of the line, six of them French prizes. The Intrepid, in her passage through the Gulph, took a Spanish vessel, one of a small fleet from the Havannah for France, under convoy of some disabled ships of war.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
R. FITZPATRICK."

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

The Commissioners of his Majesty's revenue, Dublin, received the following letter from Cork, dated 26th of July 1782.

"This morning received advice from sea, that 12 sail of the Jamaica fleet, for Bristol and Liverpool, under convoy of the Pomona frigate, passed by this harbour this morning; that they parted Sir Peter Parker, in the Sandwich, five days ago, lat. 49. 30. N. lon. 17 W. with the Intrepid and Russel, and 40 sail of merchantmen; that when she sailed from Jamaica, the trade in his care consisted of 140 sail, the missing ships having parted in a gale of wind; the master of the merchantmen from whom the above intelligence was had, reported, that when the fleet sailed from Port-Royal, there remained there 40 sail of the line, and that De Grasse is on board the Sandwich."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, July 30.

"A gentleman who came passenger last week from Lisbon, *via* Cork, says, he passed early last Sunday se'nnight [21st inst.] through the combined fleet, then, by the master of the vessel's computation, for they could not discover land, about fifteen leagues S. W. of Scilly; he thinks there might be about 40 large ships: the same evening he fell in with the British fleet, becalmed off the Head of Kinsale, in a long line stretching to the westward. The vessel he was in (a Portuguese) was brought to by a Spanish armed polacre, and the papers examined; the English took no notice of him. This is the most recent account of the fleets as yet come to hand.

"Should the announcement of Mr Grenville to the Secretaryship of this kingdom, with his brother Lord Temple as Viceroy, turn out a fact, the circumstance of two brothers being at

the head of our administration, will be no less singular than perhaps salutary to the general interests of the kingdom; as where the utmost harmony reigns in the first departments of the state, its happy influence will most likely be transfused through the nation.

"Yesterday morning Mr Grattan set off without beat of drum for Spaw. Surely the *Saviour of his Country* should have been attended to the water's side by all the Volunteer Corps, Nobility and Gentry of the metropolis. Irishmen! why will you be so *ungrateful* to the man whom so lately you all addressed as one bordering on divinity?

"Last Thursday the above gentleman touched his country's bounty to the amount of 48,000 l."

Extract of a letter from Cork, July 25.

"Yesterday an English transport of 280 tons, captured by a French privateer, appearing off Dunworley-bay, near Kinsale, three boats were immediately manned from the shore by eighteen gentlemen, who boarded the prize, and by their extreme gallantry re-took the ship, and brought her safe to anchor, and sent the prize-master and crew prisoners to Kinsale."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Hewett, commander of the Beresford Revenue cruiser, dated 23d instant.

"An Ostend vessel from Bourdeaux is just arrived here; she came through a French fleet of merchantmen four days ago, about 100 sail, under convoy of three frigates, and soon after saw two line of battle ships and five frigatss in chase; saw them come up with, and begin to fire at the French, and one of the French frigates make a signal and run away to the southward.

Castle-Townsend, July 23. 1782.

"By a passenger on board the sloop Housetill, from Bristol bound to Kinsale, we learn, that off the harbour of Youghall, she was, together with the Elisabeth, Thomas, John master, from Bristol, bound to Youghall, taken on Monday the 22d inst. about six in the morning, by the privateer brig Sophy, Capt. John Moulston, from Dunkirk, carrying 16 double fortified 4 pounders, having in company a vessel she had taken the day before from Dublin to Cork. We had six women and four children on board, besides men passengers. The Capt. used us with a great deal of humanity, and gave orders that every person should have their private property, and gave, for the benefit of said prisoners, being about 40 in number, the sloop Elizabeth, laden with salt and other articles, to bring them on shore.

PRIZES *in the* IRISH STATE LOTTERY.

Twenty-third Day's Drawing. No. 29,775 30,770, 100 l. each. No. 2522, 3706, 7605, 16,094, 23,266, 30,940, 35,841, 50 l. each. No. 1317, 11,639, 28,575, 32,423, 34,576, 20 l. each.

Twenty-fourth Day's Drawing. No. 1810, 100 l. No. 39,508, 7159, 7695, 50 l. each. No. 39,274, 29,150, 31,450, 20 l. each.

Twenty-fifth Day's Drawing. No. 26,955, 500 l. No. 33,647, 15,302, 50 l. each. No. 32,952, 22,021, 35,073, 29,114, 27,203, 5849, 21,798, 109, 20,858, 2793, 8622, 34,247, 20 l. each.

Twenty-sixth Day's Drawing. No. 18,777, 37,471, 20 l. each.

Twenty-seventh Day's Drawing. No. 6634, 1000 l. No. 16,873, 500 l. No. 38,224, 50 l. No. 17,923, 7375, 38,666, 26,986, 16,958, 5519, 18,790, 39,642, 20 l. each.

Twenty-eighth Day's Drawing. No. 36,357, 1000 l. No. 13,198, 100 l. No. 2134, 50 l. No. 22,892, 25,412, 17,464, 33,212, 20 l. each.

Twenty-ninth Day's Drawing. No. 3381, 500 l. No. 3021, 100 l. No. 31,579, 37,462, 21,730, 4216, 50 l. each. No. 3770, 9353, 6863, 18,075, 17,931, 35,733, 20 l. each.

Thirtieth Day's Drawing. No. 39,107, 1000 l. No. 32,500, 20,302, 50 l. each. No. 24,383, 35,535, 1771, 39,298, 38,055, 5093, 25,941, 7953, 20 l. each.

Thirty-first Day's Drawing. No. 29,119, 37,851, 100 l. each. No. 8653, 12,189, 24,307, 50 l. each. No. 33,342, 20 l.

Thirty-second Day's Drawing. No. 30,823, 22,554, 11,798, 50 l. No. 23,853, 82, 18,531, 20 l. each.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

Extempore by a young Lassie in the North, upon reading the Verses handed to Lady W——ce, collecting for the Widows and Children of Ministers, &c. on the Fund, in the Gallery of the Assembly.

A DIALOGUE.

P. WHO leads in love-strings * by the nose
An amorous leash of reverend beaux,
A brisk, young, bonny, bra' lass;
Darting bright vivid lightning keen,
Killing all Clergy, from her een?

E. The lovely Lady W——ce.

P. Whoe'er, in reverend sphere of life,
Covets his neighbour's wedded wife,
Right well deserves the g.....†.
The orphans aid, the widows stay,
For whom the Clergy ay should pray,
Is lively Lady W——ce.

PENELOPE.

* Cords of love.

† The gown, if you please.

These verses came to hand long ago, but by some accident had fallen by.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

OBSERVATIONS *on the conduct of a late* ADMINISTATION.

Eight criterions, by which the principles of the inns and outs may be known.

1. When they take no care of the public revenue, as in the instance of granting pensions of three thousand two hundred pounds *per* year. For in all countries, and in all ages, bad statesmen have thriven best, where the commonwealth has been plunged in debts and difficulties.

2. When they have made a false step, and, instead of owning it, *resign;* and then have the audacity to call in question the Prince's authority, and all his more immediate dependents, unless they deign to countenance their crimes and errors. It is a sign they have more regard to them, than to either the honour of their country, or the welfare of the country.

3. When they enter upon new and desperate councils, which if they should happen to succeed, will redound to their own glory; but, if they prove adverse, may hazard the ruin of their prince and people. It is evident they are then ready to sacrifice both prince and people to their own vanity and ambition.

4. When they conceal from their Sovereign the truths he ought to know---when sound councils cannot prevail, they do not quit their appointments---These are evidences they prefer their own interest in holding their posts and employments to every other patriotic consideration.

5. When they will perform any thing, no matter how injurious it may be to their Sovereign, provided it agrees with the principles and prejudices of their party; for it is by party they aim to be independent of even the King himself. Thus they strive to exist more by the strength of their own faction, than by endeavouring to deserve his favour.

6. When they are willing to confess to each other their errors, and yet publicly declare themselves against the measure, which they perhaps were the first in promoting, and thus, to exculpate themselves, accuse their colleagues of every miscarriage, they care not how despicable an opinion the people conceive of the whole system of Government.

7. When they prefer the momentary arts of recommending themselves, and thus consult their own power and emolument, before the interest of the public, it is evident they differ from Cardinal Richelieu, who says, "that public administration takes up the thoughts of judicious Ministers, in that degree, that their meditations are obliged to be perpetual, in order to provide, to penetrate, and to prevent every evil that threatens the State. It deprives them of all rest and content, except that which they receive from observing the people sleep quietly in confidence of their solicitude, and thus receiving happiness from their misery."

8. When, contrary to the constitution, they promote councils for the purpose of retaining an armed force. This is a sign that, not daring to trust the laws, they place their trust in arms---the dernier resort of every mal-administration. Thus we see they prefer their own safety, risk the form of their government, and had rather their Sovereign should alienate the hearts of his subjects, than they should venture their actions to be scrutinized by a free and angry people.

A HOUSE-KEEPER

WANTED at Martinmas next, for a large family in the country. Persons thoroughly qualified, and well recommended, may apply to Andrew Stuart junior, writer to the signet,

Not to be repeated.

FARMS TO BE LET.

THE TACKS of the several Farms after mentioned, possessed by James Finlay, Esq; of Wallyfoord, at the time of his death, viz. The Farms of Coats, of Murrayfield, and of Innerleith, all lying in the parish of St Cuthberts, or West Kirk, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. The Farm of Golf-hall, part of the estate of Gogar, lying in the parish of Corstorphin. The Farm of Silverknows, part of the estate of Muirhouse, lying in the parish of Cramond. The Farm of Easter Norton, part of the estate of Hatton, in the parish of Ratho, And the Wester Farm of Wallyfoord, lying in the parish of Inveresk.

There is also to be Sold by roup, the CROPS presently growing on the said several farms, with the Horses and other Beastial, and Labouring Utensils thereto belonging.

The time of rouping of the farms, crops, and stocking, will be afterwards particularly advertised.

The HOUSE at Coats, or Whitehouse, on the road leading to Coltbridge, with the Garden, Offices, and Inclosure thereto belonging, as presently possessed by Mrs Finlay, to be also LET on such terms, and for such a number of years, as may be agreed upon.

Proposals concerning all, or any of the said farms or house, may be lodged with Harie Guthrie, jun. writer in Edinburgh, who is impowered to treat and transact; and all offers shall be concealed, if desired.

THE MEDICINE

For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog,

Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Esq; of Ormskirk, Lancashire, and his Nephews Messrs *William Hill* and *James Berry*,

Is (by appointment)

SOLD by GEORGE REID, PRINTER,

At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh,

At 5s. 3d. each Dose, with proper Directions for its Application.

☞ The Public are requested to observe, That this Medicine is sold no where else in Edinburgh; and that each packet is sealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and signed by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is used, is of the most alarming nature, and serious in its consequence, the importance of obtaining it authentic must be obvious; and therefore every person having occasion for it is requested to be particular in observing that each packet is sealed and signed as above mentioned, as the surest means to avoid being imposed on by spurious preparations.

† *This Medicine having been first discovered for the sake of the* Human Species, *and taken by them with uninterrupted success for near a century, several persons were desirous of giving it to* ANIMALS. *In compliance, therefore, with their request, a similar medicine has been adapted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above,* price 5s. 3d. *the dose, with proper directions.*

Of said Geo. Reid *may be had,*

2. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD Price 4 s. the bottle.

3. ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for strengthening weakened constitutions, whether impaired by long illness, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diseases.

5. LETTUCE JUICE; to serve the purposes of Laudanum, without its danger. It possesses the virtues of Opium, but it has not its disgustful taste, ill smell, or mischievous effects. Taken at night, it gives rest; in the day-time, ease and cheerfulness; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

6. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is safe, pleasant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the least uneasiness, griping, or sharpness. In habitual costiveness, it is the best of all medicines, because it does not bind afterwards.

7. ESSENCE OF RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To dissolve the stone in the bladder, says Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Restharrow, in every other state of this terrible disease; and ease, with safety, will be had, even in that worst of all. For those who cannot get the root, this Essence is prepared. It immediately softens and cleanses the passages; causes a great and easy flow of urine; and soon bring down the gravel and small stones, with less pain.

8. VOLATILE SPIRIT OF FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palsies and Apoplexies, often following the worst kinds of them.

9. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for disorders of the stomach, and chronic diseases which thence derive their origin; for strengthening broken constitutions, and softening the decays of age.

10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redness in the face.

11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for strengthening the stomach and opening obstructions.

12. The CYRENÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, spasms, weakness, vapours, and melancholy: it softens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hysterical complaints. It is also a certain cure for the convulsive and common Asthma.

AND

All Sir JOHN HILL's other MEDICINES, as formerly advertised.

Of whom also may be had,

FREEMAN's ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.——N. B. Any person who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.

The GYPHIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10s. 6d. each, in bottle or powder.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the small and 10 s. 6d. the large bottle.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Aug. 5. Betty and Margaret, Millar, from Perth, with wheat.
William and Agnes, Bruce, from Alloa, with coals.
William John and Charles, Coupar, from Inverkeithing, in ballast.
Two Brothers, Glen, from Gottenburgh, with dales and iron.
Mally, Lighton, from Montrose, with goods and grain.
Wind W.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Aug. 3. John and Catharine, Ramsay, from Perth, with grain.
Henrietta Elisabeth, Adinton, from Gottenburgh, with deals.
———, Cromby, from Limekilns, with limestone.
Mercury, Kincaid, from Inverness, for Glasgow, with goods.
4. Active, Jamieson, from ditto, with ditto.

SAILED,

4. Carolina, Johnston, for Norway, in ballast.

THOMAS REID,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER FROM LONDON.

TAKES this method of informing the Public in general, and more particularly the friends and customers of the deceased Mr JAMES COWAN Clock and Watch Maker in Edinburgh, That he CONTINUES THE BUSINESS in the same Shop as formerly.

As T. R. was cousin and apprentice to Mr Cowan, and has for eleven years past resided in London, where he, after having received the instructions of the first masters in that profession, did carry on business, and was employed in the execution of the first-rate work there, he makes no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his employers, and returns his sincere thanks to those who have hitherto favoured him with their employment.

N. B. An assortment of the best Enamelled, Engraved, and Plain GOLD WATCHES, and a variety of Metal and Silver ditto.

To be LET, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon,

THE FARM of MOSSHALL, consisting of 60 Scots acres, all inclosed and subdivided, with the Mansion-house, Garden, and Offices, agreeably situated upon the great road by Calder to Glasgow, at the 10th mile-stone.

The Mansion-house, Offices, and 10 acres of grass can be entered to immediately; the rest of the inclosures at the separation of the present crop. To prevent trouble, the rent is 50 l. per annum.

The Mansion-house and offices will suit a Gentleman's family.—If more land is wanted, the proprietor can accommodate a tenant with 32 acres adjoining, presently in grass, and in his possession.

For particulars enquire of Mr Middleton, the proprietor, Comptroller of the Customs, Leith.—James Faichney, servant at Mosshall-house, will show any person, who inclines to look at the farm, the mansion-house and inclosures to let.

N. B. The estate of Moss-hall, &c. consisting of 160 Scots acres, or 200 English acres, will be sold upon reasonable terms, if any person inclines to purchase.

Upon Saturday the 7th September, will be sold, by public roup, at the house of Mosshall, the WHOLE GROWING CORNS upon the said farm, consisting of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Pease, and Hay, some Sheep, a Milk Cow, and two Horses, a two-wheeled Chaise, with farming Utensils, and some small articles of Household Furniture.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Mr John Johnston writer in Bathgate.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st August 1782, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of HOLMAINS, as formerly advertised, lying in the parishes of Dalton and Lochmaben, (except the lands of Upper Dormont and Pleasairn in Dalton parish, now sold) to be exposed altogether, or in the following lots or parcels, and put up, for the encouragement of purchasers, at the low prices aftermentioned, viz.

The whole remaining estate will be exposed at 13,200 l.; and, if it does not sell in cumulo, it will then be divided into lots or parcels thus, viz.

LOT. I. The Farm of HARTHWOOD, in the parish of Lochmaben, about 345 acres, present rent 66 l. and 12 hens; holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 135 merks. The teinds valued and exhausted, to be exposed at 1200 l.

There is some full grown wood on the lands, also a limestone quarry lately discovered, and now opened, which may yield a good rent, there being no other limestone in that part of the country.

LOT II. The WHOLE ESTATE in the parish of Dalton, (Upper Dormont and Pleasairn excepted) with the Patronage of the parish of Dalton; to be exposed altogether at 12,000 l. and, if not sold, will be divided into three parcels, and exposed thus, viz.

PARCEL I. The Lands of MEIKLE DALTON, (excepting Pleasairn) and KIRKWOOD, with the Patronage of the parish of Dalton, all holding of the Crown, containing about 714 acres, and paying presently about 258 l. of neat rent; to be exposed at 5800 l.

This parcel is all inclosed and subdivided, and there is a very good mansion house at Kirkwood, with gardens, orchards, offices, and outhouses of all kinds, for the accommodation of a gentleman's family; and, besides the full-grown old timber trees standing round the house and garden of considerable value, there is 90 acres of wood land not rentalled, whereof about 30 acres is young wood very thriving, the remainder was sold at 740 l. in June last, and is now cutting.

2. The Lands of HOLMAINS DAM, LITTLE DALTON, MILL thereof, KIRKHILL, AMAGIL, BUTTERWHAT, and part of MOUSEWALD COMMON, all holding of the Crown, and containing about 1211 acres, and paying presently about 261 l. of neat rent; to be exposed at 5500 l.

This parcel is completely inclosed and subdivided; and there is marle on several of the farms. There is also a convenient mansion-house and garden at Holmains, and 30 acres of wood-land not rentalled. The woods, at last cutting in 1767, sold for 750 l. and having been since well kept, are now very thriving. When the current tacks of the lands of Holmains expire in 1784, a rise of 50 l. or thereby is expected.

3. The LANDS called FOURTEEN ACRES, consisting of about 73 acres, and paying presently 29 l. 8 s. 6 d. of neat rent, to be exposed at 700 l.

The purchaser of this parcel will have a freehold qualification upon the old extent.

And, at the same time and place, there will also be SOLD by roup, the SUPERIORITY of the Lands after-mentioned, to be exposed, for the encouragement of purchasers, at very low prices, in the Lots following, viz.

LOT I. The SUPERIORITY of the Seven-Merk Land of Pearsbiehall, called *Craigbouse Steads* and *Midgebouse*, belonging in property to Joseph and Richardsons, valued in the cess-books at 142 merks, and paying 20 merks of yearly feu-duty.

LOT II. The SUPERIORITY of the Three-Merk Land of Lairdholm and Pleasandsike, belonging in property to Johnston, presently under judicial sale, at the instance of the apparent heir, valued in the cess-books at 140 merks, and paying 4 l. Scots of annual feu-duty.

LOT III. The SUPERIORITY of the Forty-Shilling Land of Rammerscills, belonging in property to Mr Monnier, valued in the cess-books at 90 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of annual feu-duty, and 3 s. 4 d. in augmentation of the rental.

LOT IV. The SUPERIORITY of the Forty-Shilling Land of Cockethill, also belonging in property to Mr Monnier, valued in the cess-books at 1001 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of feu-duty.

LOT V. The SUPERIORITY of the Five-One-Half-Merk Land of Rassells, Robbiewhat, Greenfields, and Howthat, belonging in property to Mr Carruthers of Hardriggs, valued in the cess-books at 245 merks, and paying 5½ merks of feu-duty.

William Campbell writer to the signet, will show the title-deeds, rent-rolls, current leases, plans of the estate, and conditions of sale.—And John Johnston at Shilliehill, near Lochmaben, will show the lands. Those who wish for further information, or incline to purchase by private bargain, may apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who will be ready to treat and allow a reasonable time for paying the price.

NOTICE to Mr ORR's CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased ALEXANDER ORR Writer to the Signet, or their doers, are requested to meet in the Exchange Coffeehouse upon Wednesday next, the 7th inst. at one o'clock, when matters of importance will be laid before them.

Such persons as cannot attend, may apply for information to John Tait junior writer to the signet.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EDINBURGH, August 1. 1782.

BY an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, chapter 73d, it is, amongst other things, enacted, "That all and every "person or persons whatsoever, having in his, her, or their custody or "possession, any TOBACCO of the growth or production of Scotland, "shall, before the 20th day of August 1782, give or send notice in "writing, under his, her, or their hand or hands, to the Collector and "Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs, at the Custom-house in Scot-"land nearest to the place where such tobacco shall be lodged, a just and "true account upon oath, (which oath such Collector and Comptroller of "the Customs are thereby authorised and required to administer) of the "quantity of such tobacco that such person or persons shall then have "in his, her, or their custody or possession; and at the same time shall "enter with and pay to such Collector and Comptroller the like duties "for such tobacco as are then due and payable upon the importation of "tobacco of the growth and produce of the British Colonies or Planta-"tions in America: And the like account shall in like manner be gi-"ven or sent, and the like duties paid, for all Tobacco that shall have "been planted before the passing of this act, and may be now growing "in Scotland: Which last-mentioned account shall be sent, and the "duties paid, within three kalendar months after such tobacco shall be "gathered, on forfeiture of all such tobacco as shall be found unenter-"ed after the respective times herein before limited."—And it is there-by further enacted, "That such tobacco shall not be carried or remo-"ved from Scotland into any part of England by land-carriage, upon "forfeiture thereof, together with the horses, cattle, and carriages "made use of in the removing, carriage, or conveyance of the same."

THE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS give this public notice of the aforegoing directions of the said act, that none may pretend ignorance thereof.

A MEETING OF

SCOTS TOBACCO PLANTERS.

A TOBACCO PLANTER in Scotland wishes to know the sense of his Brother Planters, on the subject of a late act of Parliament, relative to Tobacco the growth of Scotland.

And as it may not be convenient for all the Planters to meet immediately at Edinburgh, it is wished that all in the neighbourhood of Kelso, would meet at the Cross Keys there on Friday next, at one o'clock, to consider of the most proper steps that can be taken to avert the ruin of many who have innocently engaged in the culture of tobacco, at a time when no law prohibited the same; and now the whole crop so planted becomes subjected to a duty that can be made appear is greater than the average crops of tobacco hitherto raised and sold in Scotland by one half.

Edinburgh, August 5. 1782.

By Order of the Honourable

COMMISSIONERS of his MAJESTY's CUSTOMS,

THERE are to be exposed to public roup and sale, at the Custom-houses of the ports after mentioned, at twelve o'clock noon each day,

A Parcel of AQUAVITÆ, and TWO SLOOPS, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

Prestonpans, Wednesday, 7th August 1782—59 Gallons Aquavitæ.

Kirkcaldy, Thursday, 8th August 1782—The Sloop BETSEY of Kirkcaldy, burden 32 tons.

Aberdeen, Saturday, 10th August 1782—The Sloop JANET of Down, about 30 tons burden.

JUDICIAL SALE, BY ADJOURNMENT.

Upset Prices Reduced. L. 4060 Sterling.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, upon Tuesday the 26th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and eight afternoon, within the Parliament House.

The Remaining SUBJECTS belonging to

GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, as more fully described in former advertisements.

LOT I.

The LANDS of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOWKHALL formerly separate estates, the proven rent of which is 416 l. 12 s. 6 d. with seven small inclosures, partly feus, containing about 93 acres of the lands of Blackburn of Pittencrieff, in order to square the marches of both estates, and to hold bleach of the proprietor of Pittencrieff, the free rent of which is 108 l. 17 s. 6 d. making together 525 l. 10 s. (but exclusive of the collieries and iron-stone, except as and under the conditions mentioned for Lot III.) the former proven value of which was, L. 11561 0 0

A Parcel of grown Wood hedge-rows, and about sixty acres of plantations, nineteen years old, valued three years ago, including the land which they occupy, at 1757 0 0

Former upset-price of Lot I. - L. 13318 0 0
To be exposed now at the reduced price of L. 12000 0 0

LOT II.

The LANDS and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, other than the ninety-three acres, contained in the above Lot, with various acres, houses, yards, mills, and feu-duties in and about the town and Abbey of Dunfermline; proven free rent (exclusive of the collieries and iron-stone, in a small part of the lands, and under the conditions mentioned for Lot III.) about 989 l. 8 s. 2 d. of which for mills, houses, and yards 177 l. and were formerly valued together at L. 19924 9 7

Constabulary and Bailie-house in the Abbey of Dunfermline, with a large area, valued at, - 150 0 0

Grounds for building and feuing, valued at - 1040 0 0

Wood upon this lot valued about three years ago at 831 10 4

Privilege of purchasing teinds of back-acres, - 5 14 7

Former upset-price of Lot II. - L. 21951 14 6
To be exposed to sale now at the reduced price of L. 20200 0 0

The great beauty and conveniencies of these two estates, lying in the vicinity of Dunfermline, are well known; and a considerable advance of rents may be expected, how soon the collieries are set properly a-going. There is no value put upon a substantial convenient mansion-house on Pittencrieff, nor on a complete set of new elegant office-houses, pigeon-house, and fruit-wall, which have lately cost above 1200 l. nor on the reserved coal and iron-stone in about 230 acres of the lands. The estate of Luscar has a separate freehold qualification, on which the proprietor is inrolled, and the valued rent of Pittencrieff is nearly equal to three qualifications. The land-tax, and other consequential burdens are remarkably low on both estates.

LOT III.

The whole COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots, and the Coals under the lands of Wester Baldridge, (excepting 30 fathoms under and around the mansion-house thereof, and excepting the coal and iron-stone in about 230 acres round the house of Pittencrief, as delineated on the plan of the estates; and also excepting 10 acres round the house of Clune, and acres round the mansion-house of Luscar, as by the feu charter thereof; and also excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Welwood of Garvock, Esq;) with all the usual privileges as to working, colliers-houses, roads, levels, and assignment to all contracts for the same, and sales of coals, as more fully contained in former advertisements, and the articles of sale.

Also, with the Harbour of Bruchaven, Coal-folds, Warehouses, and other Buildings, the adjoining Farm of WESTER ROSYTH, containing about 64 Scots acres; the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and of land tax, is 64 l. 13 s. 7 d. together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 26 years to run, and of the minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency; both adjoining to Wester Rosyth.

The proven value of this Lot is,

The collieries and iron stone, -	L. 5000	0 0
Farm of Wester Rosyth, - - -	1422	18 10
Windylaw and glebe leases, - - -	100	0 0
Together, and at which it was formerly set up,	L. 6522	18 10
To be exposed to sale now at the reduced price of	L. 5800	0 0

These collieries are known to contain inexhaustible quantities of different kinds of coal, of the best qualities, and as more particularly described in former advertisements. They can be wrought for the most part by a level, which has been carried up at a very great expence, and can have a convenient waggon-way made for transporting them to sea. The surface of the coal-grounds, including the estate of Wester Baldrige, and some large feus, is 1000 acres or thereabouts. There is 18 feet water at ordinary spring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increased by extending the pier, which has stone quarries just by it.

LOT IV.

The following PARCELS of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the parish of South Leith, viz.

1. Robert Watt's late Feu, consisting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are several new houses built; gross rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d.; feu-duty to the Trinity Hospital, valuing barley at 12 s. 6 d. per boll, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.; free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d.

Proven value of this parcel, and at which it was set up formerly, - - - L. 280

To be exposed now at the reduced price of - 250

2. James Alison's late Feu, a Garden, with a large new house thereon, containing about 4 acres, 1 rood, 6½ falls; gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d.; feu-duty, converting the barley as above, 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. free rent 27 l. 2 s. 10 d.

The proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 420

To be exposed now at the reduced price of - - 365

3. William Wright's feu, a nursery containing five acres; gross rent 26 l. 5 s.; feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d.; free rent 20 d. 12 s. 11 d.

Proven value at which it was set up formerly, - 350

To be exposed now at the reduced price of - 310

N. B. There is a very copious spring of water in the center of this lot.

4. Robert Willson's feu, with houses thereon, containing four acres; gross rent 22 l.; feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d.; free rent 17 l. 6 s.

Proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, - 276

To be exposed now at the reduced price of - 235

5. Peter Stephen's late feu, and a house thereon, (which lets at 4 l.) containing four acres; gross rent 22 l.; feu-duty for two of the acres to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. sterling, and to the hospital 4 l. 13 s. 5 d.; free rent 17 l. 6 s.

Proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, - 285

To be exposed at the reduced price of - - 240

A mutual high wall with Hawkhill is the south march of the two last feus.

LOT V.

A TACK of the Farm of HILTON, in the barony of Rosyth and county of Fife, for 25 years after Martinmas 1782, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopeton the proprietor, 15 l. annually to Mr Chalmers, by the obligation of Mess. Abraham Newton of Currichill, and John Newton his eldest son, possessors of the farm.

Proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 230

To be exposed now at the reduced price of - 170

LOT VI.

A TACK of the Lands and Estate of BANTASKINE, lying in the parish of Falkirk and shire of Stirling, of which there are nine years to run after Martinmas 1782; and there is a considerable over rent by subsetting. The proprietor is also obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the lease, for the inclosing and subdividing the whole lands, which, excepting a few acres round the mansion-house, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and also to pay for a new steading of houses, and a proportion of some plantations, as all these may be valued at the expiration of the said lease.

This lot was formerly set up at - L. 400

To be exposed now, in respect the lease is shorter, and the rent of the lands has fallen, at the reduced price of 300

The title-deeds, rentals, and plans of the estates, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Mess. John Callander depute-clerk of session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estate at Dunfermline, will show the premisses in Fifeshire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the south side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF THE
ESTATES OF KILSYTH AND LEUCHARS,
PARTS OF THE YORK BUILDING COMPANY's ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house, on Wednesday the 7th day of August curt. at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands, Lordship, and Estate of KILSYTH, lying in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, all in one lot.——This estate was, in 1727, let by the York Building Company to Mr Campbell of Shawfield, for 99 years, at 500 l. per annum ——The lands measure about 7858 acres. The superiorities of the estate will give the purchaser considerable parliamentary influence in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton.

The upset price is only 12,500 l. being 25 years purchase of said tack-duty.

ALSO, at the same time and place, by adjournment,

The Lands, Lordship, and estate of LEUCHARS, lying in the county of Fife, in three lots.

Lot	ACRES. A.	R.	F.	Free Rent Sterling.			Upset Price Sterling.		
I.	370	0	0	L. 76	13	0 1/12	L. 1762	19	11 6/12
II.	500	0	0	123	10	0 1/12	2840	11	5 1/12
III.	3724	0	0	537	16	4 8/12	12369	16	11 4/12
Totals,				737	19	5 7/12	16973	8	4 1/12

The upset prices of the Lots of this Estate are stated at twenty-three years purchase of the free rent, without any addition on account of the grassums, rating the victual, the wheat at 13 s. 4 d. the bear and oats at 8 s. 4 d. and the meal at 10 s. 6 d.

Printed copies of the particulars of the rental, and of the different Lots of these two estates, with copies of the proposed articles of sale, may be had from Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet; and plans of the estates, distinguishing the lots, may be seen in his hands, or in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute clerk of session, clerk to the sale.

SALE of the LANDS of ALDERSTON,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 8th August 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of ALDERSTON, lying within the parish of Mid-Calder and county of Edinburgh, consisting of about 660 Scots acres, mostly inclosed, and divided by hedge and ditch, and belts of planting. The free yearly rent is about 350 l. Sterling.

There is a good mansion-house upon the estate, with suitable garden and offices, pleasantly situated within two miles of Mid-Calder, a good market town, and 15 miles from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road.—There is a good lime-quarry in the middle of the estate, within two miles of coal.

The Lands entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county of Edinburgh; and, for the encouragement of purchasers, will be exposed at 7000 l. sterling.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and plan of the lands to be seen in the hands of John Hay, accomptant in Edinburgh; or John Gordon, jun. writer to the signet.

A Shop and Dwelling-House to Let, &c.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, that commodious SHOP and BACK SHOP, with the Dwelling-house adjacent thereto, situated on the south side of the High-street of Edinburgh, immediately below the Fountain Close, and presently possessed by Daniel Forbes merchant.

The House and Shop will be let together, or separately.—For further particulars apply to John Tawse writer in Edinburgh.

Note, The WHOLE GOODS in the said Shop, consisting of Groceries of all kinds, together with the Household and Shop Furniture, are to be sold by public roup, upon Thursday next the 8th August current. The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and continue till the whole is sold.

SALE OF LANDS IN EDINBURGH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup in the Exchange coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 7th day of August curt. between five and six o'clock afternoon, The Lands of REDHALL, lying in the parish of Fala, and shire of Edinburgh, fifteen miles south from Edinburgh, on the great road to Newcastle, and within eight miles of Haddington and Dalkeith.

The lands consist of about 168 acres English measure; are pleasantly situated, inclosed, and subdivided into parks of proper sizes, all well watered and sheltered, and at present wholly in grass.

There is a very genteel mansion-house on the lands, lately built, and well finished, consisting of a large parlour, drawing-room, dining-room, and six bed-chambers, besides several good garret apartments, and kitchen, with other conveniencies, in the under storey; and a set of convenient offices, and pigeon-house, all in good repair.

There is likewise a good deal of thriving planting and policy on this estate, of which a considerable quantity may be immediately cut without hurting the place.

When last let in tack, the rent was 160 l. Sterling.

The lands hold of the town of Edinburgh for payment of a feu-duty of 30 l. Scots.

John Weir at Redhall will show the estate.—For further particulars enquire at John Moir writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE,

BY ADJOURNMENT—UPSET PRICES REDUCED,

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup within the Exchange coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 8th day of August curt. between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of MIDDLEMILN and LOCHMALONY, lying within the parish of Kilmany, and county of Fife. These lands lie within three miles of Cupar, the great market town of the county, and the like distance from the sea-ports of Balmerino and Woodhaven; are mostly arable, and of excellent quality. The greatest part of them are inclosed and subdivided with hedges and stone dykes; and twenty-two acres are planted with wood, which is in a very thriving condition. There is a neat mansion-house lately built on the lands of Middlemiln, with a complete set of offices in good condition, and a large garden. The lands hold of the Crown; and afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. Before the present proprietor took part of the Lands into his natural possession about three years ago, the free rent was 146 l. Sterling; but as he has much improved that part in his possession, it is thought the lands, upon a new lease, would bring 160 l. of yearly rents. The whole will be set up so low as 2500 l.

If the lands do not sell in one lot, they will be exposed in the two following, at the prices after mentioned.

I. The Lands of MIDDLEMILN, with the mansion-house and Garden, &c. at 1470 l. And,

II. The Lands of LOCHMALONY, with the Superiority of both, at 1030 l.

For further particulars, apply to James Stark writer in Cupar, or to George Tod writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands the progress of writs and articles of roup may be seen.

SALE OF LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE,

AND HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 9th of August curt. between the hours of five and six afternoon, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

The LANDS of WOODSIDE, and Part of the Barony of TORWOODHEAD, lying south and east of the Torwood, as described in the title-deeds, with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage thereof; with the mansion-house, called *Dunbar-house*, offices, garden, orchard, pigeon cott, and whole parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof. These lands are of a rich soil, low rented, and very improveable. The grounds around the house, consisting of about 150 acres (let from year to year for pasture) are all completely inclosed and subdivided, and the fences in good repair, and having been laid down rich, and lain long in grass, will produce heavy crops, and bring a high rent when broke up. There is coal on these lands, and a great deal of planting, consisting of oak, ash, elm, beech, and other forest trees, in the most thriving condition, part of which are full grown.

The mansion-house and offices are in good order, and fit to accommodate a large family. The garden, orchard, and pleasure ground, are all well stocked with the very best kinds of fruit-trees and flowering shrubs. The situation is pleasant and commodious, being near the great turnpike road leading from Edinburgh to Stirling, within three miles of the river Forth, the like distance from Falkirk, and two miles from the Great Canal and harbour of Carron Shore, and commanding a most extensive prospect of that rich and highly cultivated country lying on both sides of the Forth. These lands hold partly of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification, and partly of subjects-superior, for payment of small feu-duties. The free rent, after all deductions, is 412 l. 7 s. 2½ d.

Lot II. The Lands and Barony of PLEAN, as described in the title-deeds, lying north of the Torwood, on both sides the turnpike road, with the teinds and pertinents.

These lands are extensive, and partly inclosed with stone-dykes, hedges, and stripes of planting, and very improveable. They abound in coal, lime, iron, and free stone. They march with the lands of Bannockburn on the west, and on boring, the same seam of coal that is now wrought on the Bannockburn estate, has been discovered in this, twenty fathoms below the surface. This coal is four feet thick, and of an excellent quality; and there is a second seam below that, not so thick.

About the middle of the estate are two seams of coal of the same thickness, the crop of the upper one having been wrought from three to five fathoms below the surface; and as the ground declines to the east, it will be easy to drain this coal.

There are two oak coppice woods on this estate, of considerable extent, besides a good deal of planted trees, all completely inclosed with stone dykes so high as to defend from sheep. And as these woods are now ready for cutting, they will be sold this season. These lands afford two freehold qualifications. They will be exposed together, or in two divisions, as separated by the turnpike road, as purchasers shall incline. The free rent, after all deductions, is 468 l. 15 s. 4d.; but considerable rises of rent are stipulated by the current tacks for crop 1783, and after crops.

The whole tenants of this estate pay their rent regularly; and very considerable rises will be got on the expiry of the current tacks.

Lot III. That Large LODGING on the west side of New-street, Canongate, presently possessed by Captain Church-hill, with the back ground thereto belonging, with a servitude on the area to the east of said street, that nothing shall be erected thereon beyond the height of the present parapet wall. This tenement was lately built and finished in the most substantial manner.

The progress of writs, conditions of sale, rentals, tacks, &c. are in the hands of James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh; and copies of the rentals, &c. are in the hands of James Henderson writer in Falkirk; to either of whom any person inclining a private bargain of any part of the subjects, may apply.

The gardener at Dunbar-house will show the grounds.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.——The price as follows: viz. 46 *s. 6d. per annum*, when sent by post; 40 *s. 6 d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 *s. 6 d.* when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 *d.*